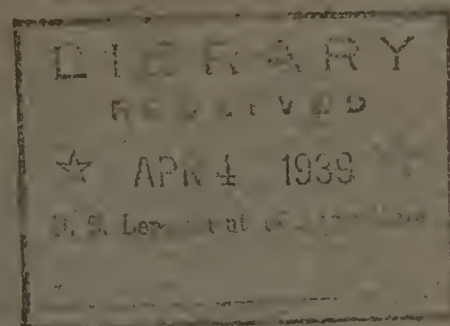


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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# SMALL HOUSES

**UNITED STATES**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**



## Foreword

THE PURPOSE of this booklet is to report the experience gained by the Farm Security Administration in building low-cost homes for farm families.

The Farm Security Administration is not primarily a housing agency. Its job is to help farm families on, or near, relief to become permanently self-supporting. Usually this can be accomplished by lending the family a little money for tools, livestock, and seed, and providing guidance in sound farming practices.

Many families, however, have become stranded on unproductive farms where they have no chance to make a decent living. Rather than support these people indefinitely on relief, the Government found it more economical to help them get a new start on better land. With the aid of the Farm Security Administration, more than 10,000 such families have established themselves on new homesteads, scattered through every section of the country.

The houses constructed under this program were designed to meet a wide variety of climatic conditions, living habits, and economic needs. Many of these early experimental efforts were costly. The necessity of adjusting the construction program to provide work for the unemployed increased the cost of houses built prior to 1937. Some of the first houses were suburban, rather than rural, requiring more expensive design. Today, however, the Farm Security Administration is building only low-cost farm houses. Most of them cost between \$1,000 and \$1,500, so that the investment can be easily amortized by the purchasers.

Because of widespread interest in the earlier houses, a few examples have been included in the latter part of the booklet.

Construction under the rural housing program has been based on a few simple principles, intended to produce adequate but modest homes at the lowest possible cost. They are:

1. *Design.* Cubic footage of the house was held to the minimum necessary for health and comfort. Rooms were arranged for both compactness and convenience. Every unnecessary gable, beam, and purely decorative feature was eliminated.

2. *Materials.* First-grade materials were used throughout, so that maintenance and repair costs would be as low as possible. Standard materials, in standard sizes, usually proved most economical. The use of local products often resulted in considerable savings, through lower transportation costs.

3. *Construction.* Precutting and prefabrication was highly developed. A small portable sawmill, for example, often was set up on the project site, to cut lumber to exact specifications for a large number of houses. Such precutting takes only about one-sixth of the time which handsawing at the building site ordinarily requires. Complicated parts such as window and door frames, were prefabricated at the mill, so they could be installed with a minimum of labor.

Further developments in prefabrication are outlined on the following pages.

Additional economies often resulted from the mass production of many units at one time. Under these circumstances, it often was possible to build homes with bath and other plumbing for as little as \$400 a room; while houses without bath have been built for about \$250 a room. Some of the dwellings shown on the subsequent pages were constructed for approximately \$1,100 each.

Economy did not imply a lack of attractiveness. A sound plan nearly always resulted in good proportions and pleasing lines; and simplicity in a small home usually was more satisfactory than expensive decoration which served no useful purpose.

Working drawings of the houses illustrated herein are obtainable from the Extension Service of most State agricultural colleges. A small charge usually is made for the drawings. Other plans for farm houses have been published in *Farmers' Bulletin* No. 1738, entitled "Farmhouse Plans," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Further information about the purpose and development of the homesteads shown in this publication may be obtained from the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



## *Prefabricated Farm Homes*

THE PREFABRICATION METHODS developed by the Farm Security Administration are well illustrated by the construction work at Southeast Missouri Farms, near New Madrid, Missouri. Here 100 four-room and five-room frame houses, without baths, were built for an average construction cost of approximately \$1,100 each.

Such low costs were achieved through an adaptation of the belt-line technique used in assembling automobiles, and in many similar industrial processes. The prefabrication plant was set up at a railway siding near the center of the project area. The equipment was simple and inexpensive; it consisted principally of small power saws which could be moved easily from one project site to another. Since most of the work was performed during a dry season, when operations could be carried on in the open, no factory building was necessary.

The most important feature of the plant was its carefully planned layout. Each step in the prefabrication process was arranged so that materials and semifinished products flowed smoothly from one group of workmen to the next, with a minimum of delay and lost motion.

The plant produced concrete foundation blocks; wall panels with built-in door and window frames; gable ends; trusses; partition panels; and similar structural members. These pieces were then loaded on a truck and hauled to the house site, where they could be assembled in a few hours.

Such a system had many obvious advantages. The power saws, for example, cut lumber to exact

size in about one-sixth the time which hand-sawing would have required. The greater precision of the power saws resulted in strong, tight-fitting construction. Selection of stock was simplified, permitting use of odds and ends of lumber which ordinarily would go to the scrap heap. Since most of the workmen were assembled in one place, close supervision was possible at low cost. Unlike other methods of prefabrication, the investment in plant was small, and the raw material—lumber—was available at moderate prices. Moreover, the “belt-line” technique resulted in considerable savings of time; approximately a house a day was erected at the Southeast Missouri project after the prefabrication plant began operation.

It will be noted that the prefabrication system has definite limitations. The engineers in charge of construction found that prefabrication would not be practicable where fewer than 50 houses were involved in the building operation; and that house sites should be within a radius of about 20 miles from the prefabrication plant. They agreed that the method was most efficient when a simple, compact floor plan was used. It was also important that the houses were designed to permit the use of standard-size materials, thus reducing lumber wastage to a minimum. Although all houses were not built exactly alike, every variation in design tended to increase costs.

It is believed, however, that this type of prefabrication may offer many advantages to large-scale builders producing homes for low-income families, either in rural or urban areas.

The principal steps in the prefabrication process are shown on pages 4 and 5.

## CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

### SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

**FOUNDATION:** Precast concrete piers.

**FRAMING:** Yellow pine joists, girders, studs, and rafters.

**EXTERIOR WALLS:** Wood studs, novelty siding building paper delivered to house site in erection panels.

**CHIMNEY:** Common brick with terra cotta flue lining.

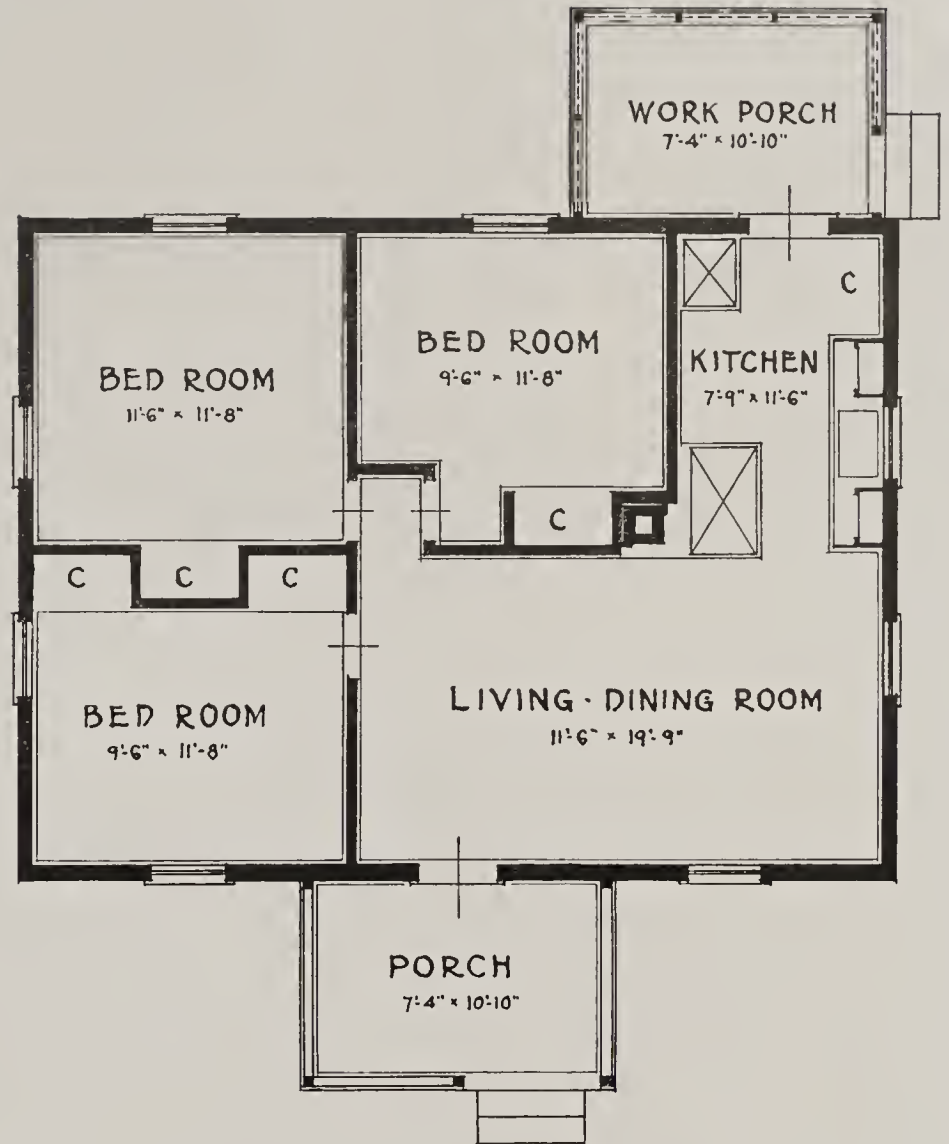
**ROOFS:** Edge grain cedar shingles on shingle lath. Copper flashing on house, galvanized steel on porches.

**EXTERIOR FINISH:** Fir window and door frames. Fir trim.

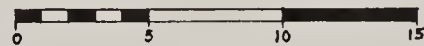
**INTERIOR FINISH:** Ceilings of 1-inch rigid insulation board, walls of tongued and grooved vertical lining, which is oiled to retain the natural grain.

**HEATING:** Flue provided for connections of coal or wood circulating heater and cooking range to be furnished by occupant.

**PLUMBING:** Enameled iron sink in kitchen connected to dry well.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



A screened porch, almost a necessity in the South, has been built on all Southeastern Missouri prefabricated houses.



## *Prefabrication Process*



Concrete foundation piers are cast in forms, painted with creosote, which can be used many times. The steel strips cast in the ends of the blocks are used in fastening the house to the foundation. Termite shields can be fitted to the foundation piers, if necessary.



The man in the foreground is using precut lumber to build a wall panel. Panels are built on a template to insure accuracy. A completed panel is being moved from a template to the storage racks. The panels in the rack at the left have been given one coat of paint; another will be applied after the house is erected. On the right are gable ends, built in the same way as the wall panels. A ventilator is built into the peak of each gable.



Panels and gables are easily carried by truck to the home site. The erection crew will put up the panels of this house and assemble it completely in a day. A sharecropper family whose home is seen in the background will occupy the new house.

The concrete foundation piers are already in place, and the footings and flooring have been built upon them. In assembling the house, the wall panels are quickly and easily fitted. The joints between panels are sealed so perfectly that the walls are much "tighter" than those of the average frame house.



The gable ends are hoisted into position with a portable derrick. On the right are stacked the roof trusses, which can be erected without the use of scaffolding.



The shop-assembled porch floor is shoved into place.



# Small Tenant Houses

## GEORGIA FARM TENANT SECURITY

THE HOUSES on this and the following page were designed for farm tenant families with very low cash incomes, many of whom previously had lived in crowded, leaky shacks, without sanitary facilities of any kind.

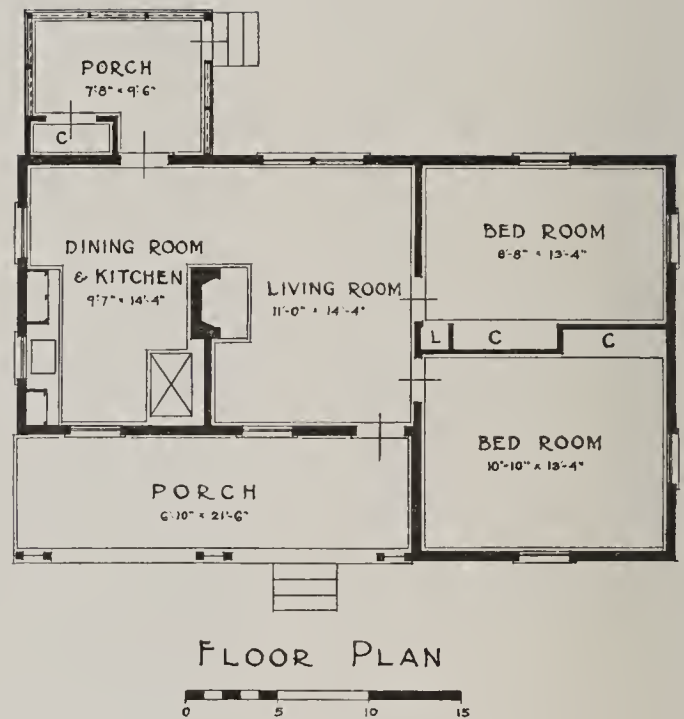
Materials were selected for durability, low maintenance cost, and initial economy. Costs were further reduced by planning the dimensions of every joist, stud, and rafter to eliminate waste of material and labor. Each saw cut was figured in advance, and lumber was cut to precise sizes with a small power saw.

Galvanized sheets, a material of proven durability and economy, were used for roofing. Blanket insulation, properly ventilated, was installed as a protection against summer heat, with good results.

Each house is provided with running water, and electric wiring was installed wherever current was available. All doors and windows are screened.

Interior finish was of wood, which proved economical and more durable than plaster. Interior walls and other woodwork were given one coat of orange shellac and one of wax. Ceilings were covered with casein paint, while floors were finished with one coat of boiled linseed oil. Three coats of paint were applied to outside woodwork.

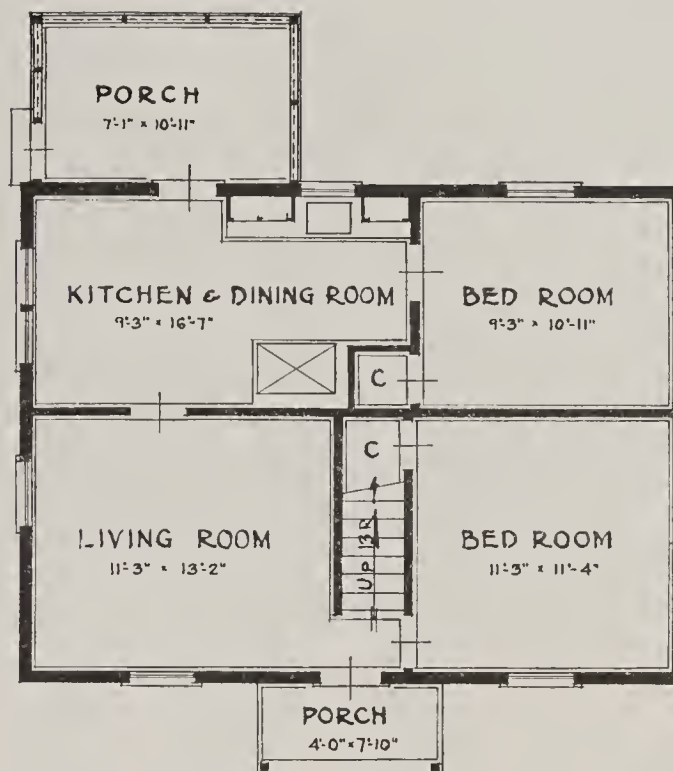
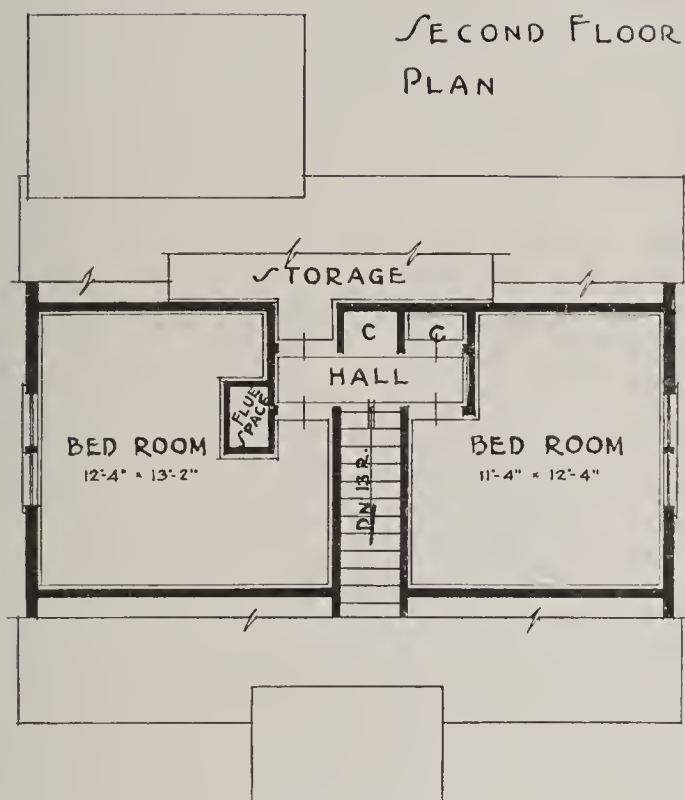
Two kinds of fireplaces—brick and metal—were used. The latter proved to be more efficient for



heating, although exact data on the durability of this type of fireplace is not yet available.

The same construction outline is applicable to both houses. The house pictured below is one of the type built on the Georgia Farm Tenant Security project located near Athens, Georgia. The home illustrated on the next page is one of those built on the Christian-Trigg project, near Hopkinsville, Kentucky.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 5 10 15

## CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

### CHRISTIAN-TRIGG, KENTUCKY

FOUNDATIONS: Concrete piers, termite shields.

EXTERIOR WALLS: Wood studs, sheathing, asphalt-saturated paper, novelty siding.

ROOFS: V-crimp metal sheets, heavily galvanized, 2-inch blanket type insulation laid between ceiling joists.

INTERIOR FINISH: Vertical boards, V-joint for walls ½-inch fiber board ceilings. Pine flooring over diagonal subflooring.

WINDOWS: Stock double hung wood.

PORCHES: Rear porch screened.

HEATING: Fireplaces, including warm air circulating ducts.

PLUMBING PIPES: Copper.

SANITARY FACILITIES: Hot and cold water to kitchen sinks; detached sanitary privies.

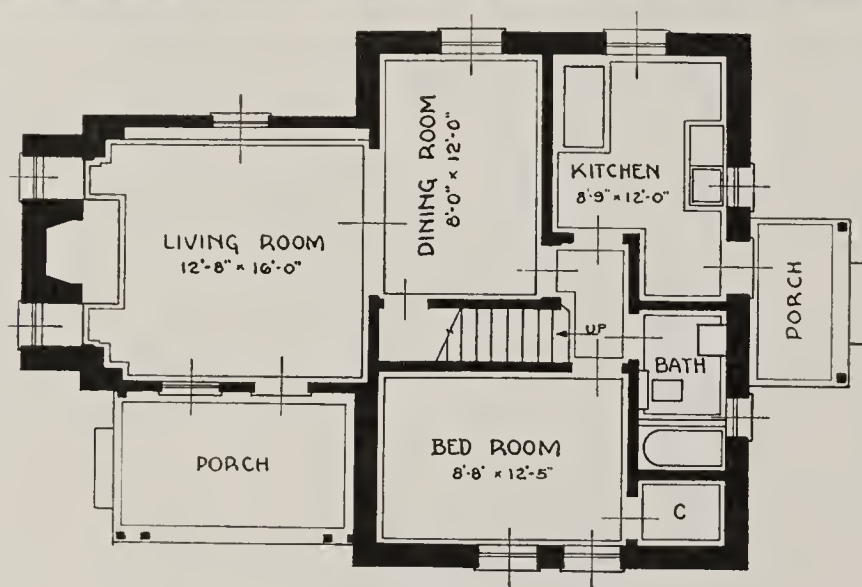
CONSTRUCTION METHODS: All lumber framing cuts predesigned to accurate dimensions, with number of pieces required of each cut listed.

VOLUME: 10,100 cubic feet.

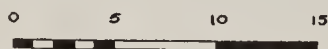




## *Cumberland Homesteads Tennessee*



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THE DESIGN of the homes in this community, north of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was based on the fact that native materials were available at small cost. Hard sandstone deposits on the site were easily quarried with portable air drills. A limited amount of field stone, combined with stone from the quarries, reduced costs and gave a pleasing variety to the walls. Thin stone slabs were used for fireplace hearths and porch flooring.

Considerable quantities of oak, yellow pine, white pine, and poplar were cut in clearing the homesites. This lumber was used for framing, flooring, and finishing of interior walls and ceilings. The upper parts of white-pine logs were used for molded paneling, while shingles were cut from the butts. All this lumber was milled and finished on the project.

A stone-crushing plant, installed near a limestone formation, provided aggregate for concrete, road ballast, and pulverized limestone for soil treatment.

Efficient arrangements for canning and other work in the kitchen have been stressed, and hall space in these houses has been reduced to provide larger bedrooms and roomier closets.

The large living room with dining alcove provides adequate space for the social life of the family.



## CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

### CUMBERLAND HOMESTEADS

**FOUNDATIONS:** Native stone walls and piers with Portland cement mortar.

**EXTERIOR WALLS AND CHIMNEYS:** Native stone, with cement and lime mortar, to eave line. Gable walls of frame construction, with sheathing, impregnated felt, and wood siding.

**FRAMING:** Floor joists, girders, studs and rafters—oak or yellow pine. First floor joists and girders, creosoted at all parts coming in contact with masonry walls and placed not less than 18 inches above grade. First floor subfloor covered with impregnated felt.

**ROOF:** Clear edge grain white pine shingles on shingle lath. Terne plate flashing.

**EXTERIOR TRIM; WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES:** Oak and yellow pine.

**WINDOW SASH:** Ponderosa pine and single thick glass.

**DOORS:** Built-up and batten doors of oak or white pine.

**FINISH FLOORS:** Random width native oak.

**INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILINGS:** Moulded white pine and oak on walls. V-joint poplar on ceilings.

**INTERIOR TRIM:** Oak and yellow pine.

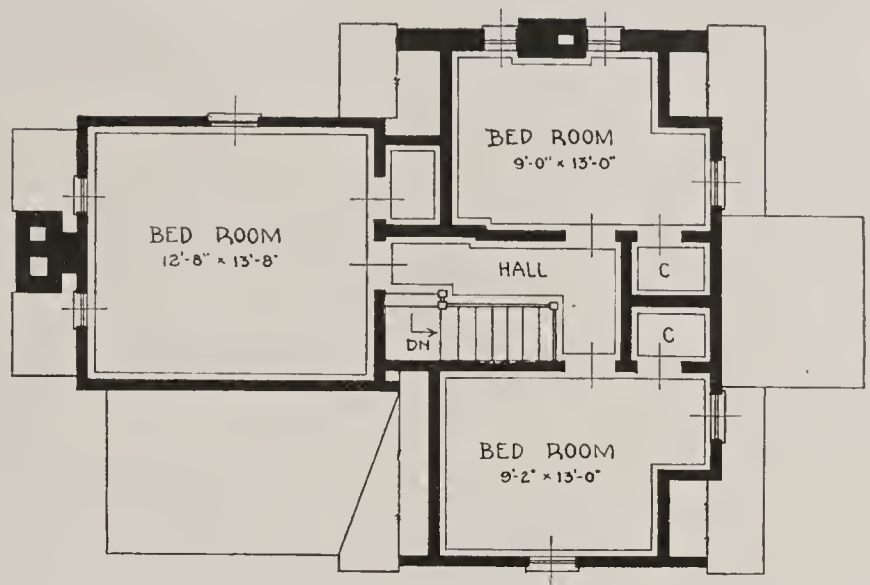
**HARDWARE:** Wrought iron latches galvanized hinges, cylinder locks for two exterior doors.

**PAINTING:** All exterior woodwork except sash and doors, clear wood preservative. Sash painted lead and oil. Exterior doors two coats of varnish. All interior woodwork, including doors and floors, one coat of shellac and one coat of varnish.

**ELECTRICAL:** BX conduit system with simple fixtures.

**PLUMBING:** Water obtained from individual well, with hand pump in kitchen, connected to storage tank in attic. Water distributed by copper tubing to sink and bathroom from tank by gravity. Hot water lines installed, but occupant furnishes hot water tank and water back coal range or wood range. Combination sink and laundry tray in kitchen. Septic tank provided for each house.

**HEATING:** Fireplace in each house and a flue in one or more bedrooms for wood or coal stove furnished by occupant.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



# *Frame Houses Built in Southern States*

THE FIRST FOUR HOMES shown on the succeeding pages were built from modifications of a single basic plan. They were designed for families who earn most of their income in nearby industries, supplementing it with foodstuffs produced on the 3- to 5-acre tracts attached to each home.

Essential requirements were: Construction which would last for at least 25 years with a minimum

maintenance cost; simple design; cool, well-ventilated rooms; ample work space in the kitchen and the attached service porch. A large front porch is an important feature of these homes built in the South as it is the most constantly used part of the house during the summer months.

The following construction outline was used with all of the four plans shown on pages 11 to 15.

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## CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

**FOUNDATION:** Brick piers and 4-inch brick curtain wall on concrete footings. Piers covered with metal shields as protection against termites.

**STRUCTURE:** Heart longleaf Southern yellow pine sills and girders; longleaf pine floor joists; 2 by 4 pine studs; 2 by 6 pine rafters and ceiling joists. Subfloor and wall sheathing covered with building paper.

**ROOF:** No. 1 edge-grain red cedar shingles laid over shingle lath.

**CHIMNEY:** Brick with terra cotta lining.

**SHEET METAL:** 26-gauge copper bearing steel.

**EXTERIOR WALL FINISH:** No. 1 edge-grain red cedar shingles and clear redwood beveled siding applied with zinc-coated nails.

**EXTERIOR TRIM:** Southern yellow pine and cypress.

**WINDOWS AND DOORS:** Exterior—White pine and cypress. Interior—No. 1 Douglas fir.

**SCREENS:** Cypress covered with galvanized screen cloth.

**FLOORS:** Interior—End-matched Southern yellow pine. Exterior— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch edge-grain Southern yellow pine.

**INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH:** Walls—Plaster on gypsum board and knotty pine paneling.

**Ceilings:** $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch fiber insulation board, in random plank pattern, nailed to solid  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sheathing on under side of ceiling joists.

**INTERIOR TRIM:** Southern yellow pine.

**KITCHEN CABINETS:** Southern yellow pine.

**HARDWARE:** Bronze for exterior doors; steel for interior doors. Windows balanced with mechanical balances.

**PAINTING:** Exterior—Tung oil paint and creosote stain. Interior—Casein cold water paint and stain on walls and ceilings. Trim, enameled; floors, stained and waxed or stained and varnished.

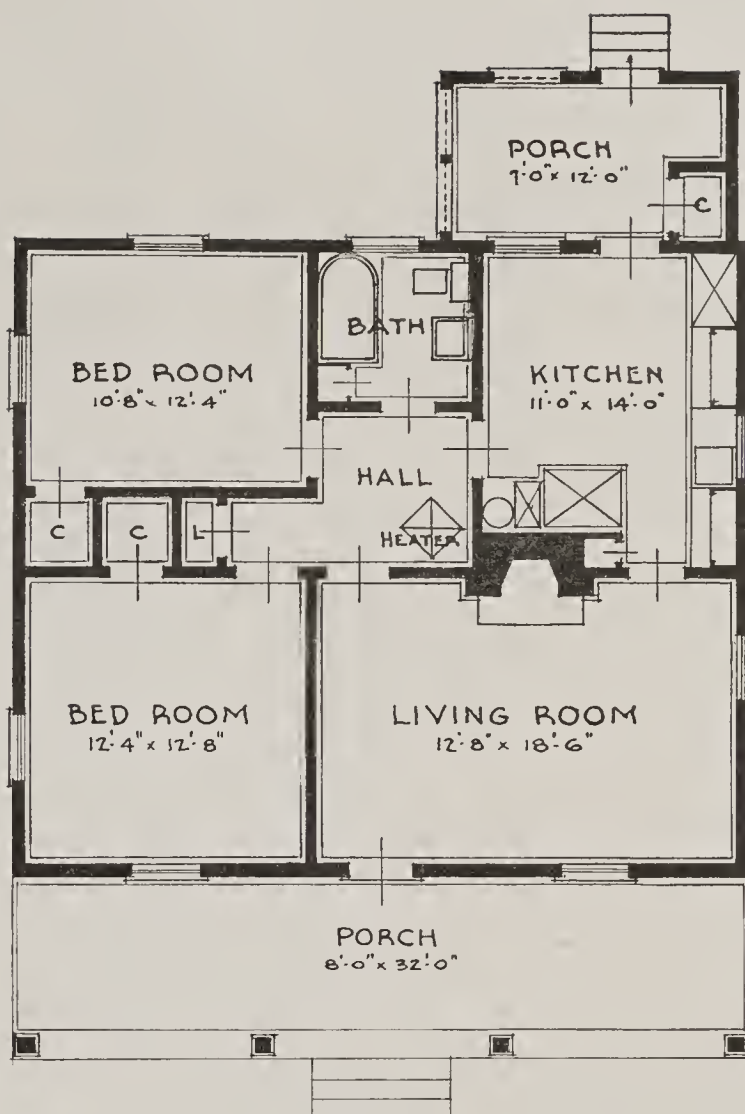
**ELECTRICAL:** BX conduit system. Wired for electrical cooking and automatic water supply pump.

**PLUMBING:** Sewage disposal by individual 425-gallon septic tank. Water supply from individual deep wells and automatic electrical pressure pump. All water lines in copper tubing. Hot water supplied by coal-burning heater and 30-gallon storage tank. Fixtures include: tub, water closet, lavatory and single drain board sink all of standard manufacture.

**HEATING:** Heat is supplied by fireplace and circulating heater in the central hall. Grilles are provided over all doors opening into the hall and the doors are left  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch off the floor which allows complete circulation. The heater is furnished by the occupants.

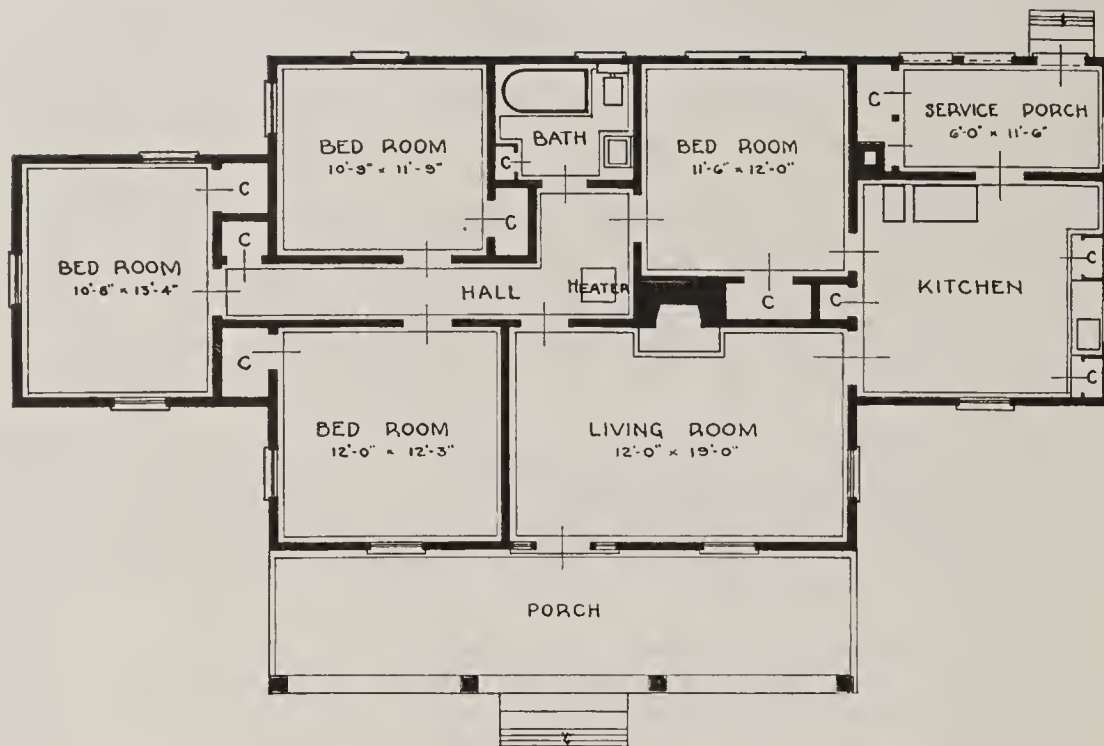
## *Bankhead Farms, Alabama*

DESIGNED to meet the requirements of Southern climate, the houses of this type were built at a subsistence homesteads project for families who earn most of their income in the industries of Birmingham, Alabama, a few miles away. Each unit includes enough land for the production of vegetables, fruit, and other foods for home use.

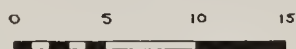


FLOOR PLAN





FLOOR PLAN

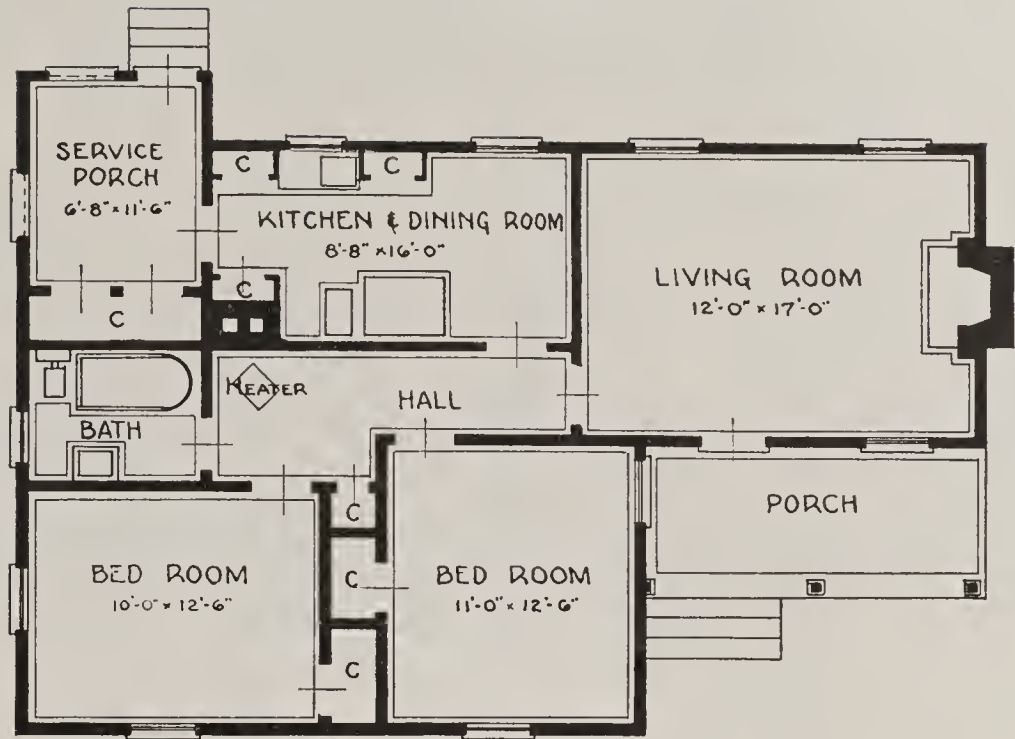


## *Mt. Olive, Alabama*

A TYPICAL HOME in a suburban garden community near Birmingham, Alabama. Noteworthy features of the design are the well-ventilated rooms and the

central location of the heater and fireplace, permitting efficient, economical heating of the entire house





FLOOR PLAN

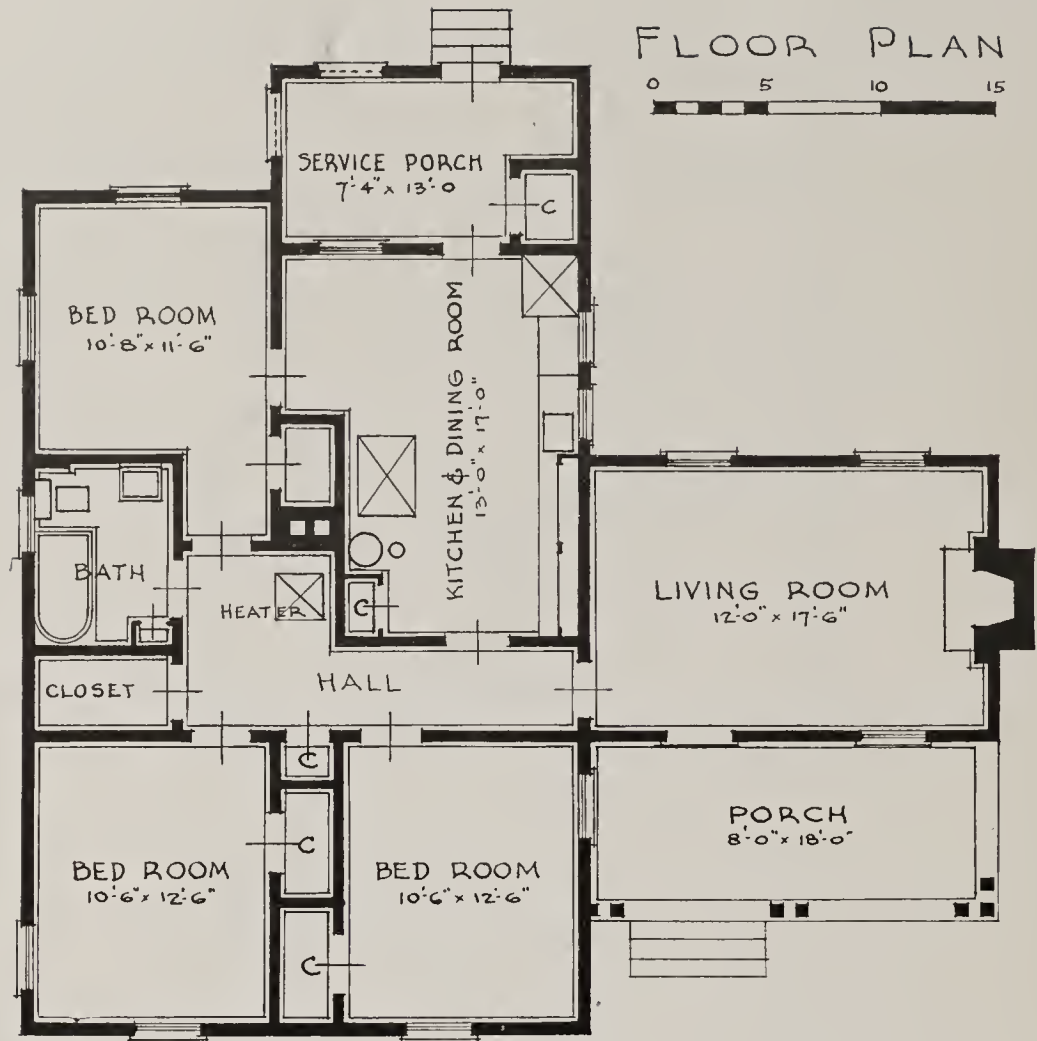


## *Palmerdale Homesteads, Alabama*

MORE THAN 100 homes of this and similar designs were built at Palmerdale Homesteads, on the out-

skirts of Birmingham, Alabama. Ventilators in the gable-ends help keep the rooms cool in summer.





## *Greenwood. Alabama*

ECONOMICAL USE of space in this home near Birmingham, Alabama, is obtained through a combination kitchen and dining room. Together with the

screened service porch, this arrangement provides ample work room for canning and other household activities. All rooms have cross-ventilation.





## Newport News, Virginia

THIS COMMUNITY near Newport News, Virginia, was built for low-income Negro families, most of whom are employed in ship construction and allied industries. Each house has a subsistence garden. The garage, which may be used for a work room, laundry, or storeroom for tools, is attached to the dwelling by a small porch. It is located close to the lot lines, leaving a maximum side-yard area at the other end of the house.

### CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE.

**FOUNDATION:** Concrete filled concrete block and brick.

**CHIMNEYS:** Common brick.

**EXTERIOR WALLS:** Frame, sheathed with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rigid insulating board and 4-inch common brick veneer.

**FRAMING:** Frame portions faced with wood siding. Yellow pine joists, girders, studs, and rafters.

**ROOF:** Western red cedar edge grain shingles or shingle lath.

**INTERIOR FINISH:** Three-eighths inch plaster board with perforated metal joint strip imbedded in Swedish putty. Yellow pine finish floor on subfloor of first floor and on joists of second floor.

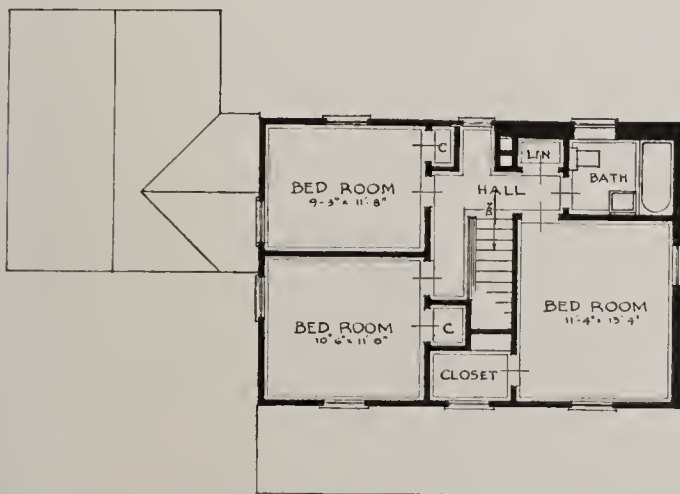
**WINDOWS:** Stock white pine, double hung and casement with single thick glass.

**DOORS:** Stock white pine and fir doors.

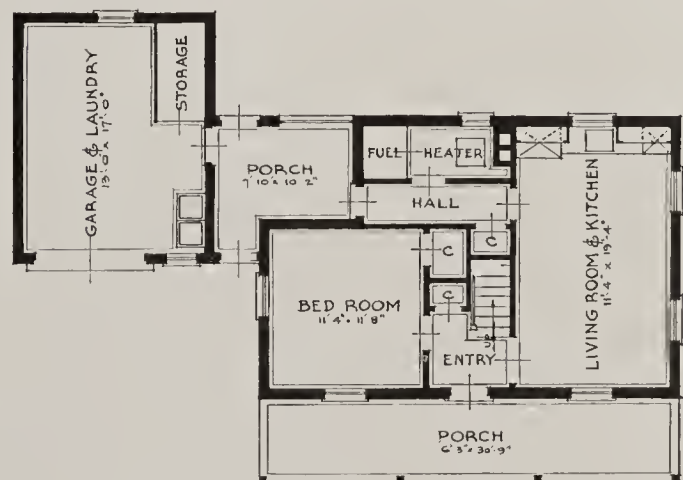
**PLUMBING:** Copper tubing for all supply lines.

**HEATING:** Hot-water boiler and cast-iron radiators.

**ELECTRICAL:** BX conduit system.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



# FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Project Headquarters</i>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	
Cahaba.....	Birmingham
Palmerdale Homesteads.....	Birmingham
Mount Olive Homesteads.....	Birmingham
Greenwood Homesteads.....	Birmingham
Bankhead Farms.....	Birmingham
Skyline Farms.....	Scottsboro
Coffee Farms.....	Enterprise
Alabama Farm Tenant Security.....	Montgomery
Prairie Farms.....	Sborter
Gee's Bend Farms.....	Camden
West Central Alabama Farms.....	Greensboro
Alabama Scattered Farms.....	Montgomery
<b>ARIZONA</b>	
Phoenix Homesteads Unit B.....	Florence
Casa Grande Valley Farms.....	Florence
Arizona Part-Time Farms.....	Florence
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	
Plum Bayou.....	England
Lakeview.....	Wabash
Lake Dick.....	Altheimer
Central Arkansas Valley Farms.....	Russellville
Western Arkansas Valley Farms.....	Paris
Crowley Ridge Farms.....	Marianna
Northwest Arkansas Farms.....	Fayetteville
Arkansas Farm Tenant Security.....	Star City
Arkansas Delta Farms.....	Walnut Ridge
Chicot Farms.....	Lake Village
Campbell Farms.....	Marked Tree
Poinsett Farms.....	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	
San Fernando Homesteads.....	Reseda
El Monte Homesteads.....	El Monte
<b>COLORADO</b>	
Western Slope Farms.....	Grand Junction
San Luis Valley Farms.....	Alamosa
<b>FLORIDA</b>	
Escambia.....	Custview
Florida Scattered Farms.....	Monticello
<b>GEORGIA</b>	
Piedmont Homes.....	Monticello
Irwinville.....	Irwinville
Briar Patch Farms.....	Eatonton
Wolf Creek.....	Cairo
Georgia Farm Tenant Security.....	Athens
Flint River Farms.....	Montezuma
Georgia Scattered Farms.....	
<b>IDAHO</b>	
Boundary Farms.....	Bonnars Ferry
Idaho Scattered Farms.....	
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	
Lake County Homesteads.....	Waukegan
<b>INDIANA</b>	
Decatur Homesteads.....	Decatur
Wabash Farms.....	Vincennes
<b>IOWA</b>	
Granger Homesteads.....	Granger
<b>KANSAS</b>	
Northeastern Kansas Farms.....	Topeka
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	
Christian-Trigg Farms.....	Hopkinsville

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Project Headquarters</i>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	
Terrebonne.....	Schriever
Louisiana Farm Tenant Security.....	Monroe
Louisiana Delta Farms.....	Transylvania
Indian Village.....	Jonesville
<b>MAINE</b>	
State of Maine Farms.....	Bangor
<b>MARYLAND</b>	
Greenbelt.....	Greenbelt
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	
Johannesburg Farms.....	Grayling
Southern Michigan Farms.....	Marshall
Ironwood Homesteads.....	Ironwood
Saginaw Valley.....	Saginaw
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	
Austin Acres.....	Austin
Duluth Homesteads.....	Duluth
Beltrami Island Farms.....	Baudette
Central Minnesota Farms.....	Litchfield
Thief River Falls Farms.....	Thief River Falls
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	
McComb Homesteads.....	McComb
Magnolia Homesteads.....	Meridian
Tupelo Homesteads.....	Tupelo
Hattiesburg Homesteads.....	Hattiesburg
Richton Homesteads.....	Richton
Northeast Mississippi Farms.....	State College
Hinds Farms.....	Terry
Mississippi Farm Tenant Security.....	Cleveland
Mississippi Delta Farms.....	Lucedale
<b>MISSOURI</b>	
Southeastern Missouri.....	New Madrid
Osage Farms.....	Hughesville
Rehabilitation Demonstration Farms.....	Columbia
<b>MONTANA</b>	
Milk River Farms.....	Malta
Fairfield Bench Farms.....	Fairfield
Kinsey Flat.....	Miles City
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	
Two Rivers.....	Waterloo
Scottsbluff Farmsteads.....	Scottsbluff
Fairbury Farmsteads.....	Fairbury
Loup City Farmsteads.....	Fairbury
Grand Island Farmsteads.....	Grand Island
Falls City Farmsteads.....	Falls City
South Sioux City Farmsteads.....	Ponea
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	
Jersey Homesteads.....	Hightstown
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	
Bosque.....	Los Lunas
New Mexico Farms.....	Fort Sumner
<b>NEW YORK</b>	
Finger Lake Farms.....	Ithaca
New York Valley Farms.....	Ithaca
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	
Penderlea Homesteads.....	Willard
Roanoke Farms.....	Halifax
Wolf Pit Farms.....	Pembroke
Pembroke Farms.....	Pembroke
North Carolina Farm Tenant Security.....	Goldsborough
Seppernoug Farms.....	Columbia

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Project Headquarters</i>
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	
Red River Valley Farms.....	Fargo
<b>OHIO</b>	
Greenhills.....	Cincinnati
Scioto Farms.....	Atlanta
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	
Eastern Oklahoma Farms.....	Muskogee
Boomer Farms.....	Ponca City
Oklahoma Farm Tenant Security.....	Ardmore
<b>OREGON</b>	
Yainhill Farms.....	McMinnville
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	
Westmoreland Homesteads.....	Nowell
Pennsylvania Farms.....	Towanda
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	
Ashwood Plantation.....	Bishopville
Orangeburg Farms.....	Orangeburg
South Carolina Farm Tenant Security.....	Orangeburg
Allendale Farms.....	Allendale
South Carolina Scattered Farms.....	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	
Sioux Falls.....	Sioux Falls
Eastern South Dakota Farms.....	Sioux Falls
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	
Cumberland Homesteads.....	Crossville
Tennessee Farm Tenant Security.....	Jackson
<b>TEXAS</b>	
Beauxart Gardens.....	Beaumont
Dalworthington Gardens.....	Arlington
Houston Gardens.....	Houston
Three Rivers Gardens.....	Three Rivers
Wichita Gardens.....	Wichita Falls
Woodlake Community.....	Woodlake
Ropesville Farms.....	Ropesville
Wichita Valley Farms.....	Wichita Falls
Sam Houston Farms.....	Highlands
Texas Farm Tenant Security.....	Dallas
Sabine Farms.....	Marshall
Fannin Farms.....	Bonham
<b>UTAH</b>	
Sevier Valley Farms.....	Richfield
Widtsoe Resettlement Project.....	
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
Shenandoah Homesteads.....	Elkton
Aberdeen Gardens.....	Newport News
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
Longview Homesteads.....	Longview
Snohomish Farms.....	Everett
Washington Scattered Farms.....	
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
Tygart Valley Homesteads.....	Elkins
Arthurdale.....	Arthurdale
Redhouse.....	Red House
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	
Greendale.....	Milwaukee
Lakewood-Crandon Farms.....	Rhinclander
Central Wisconsin Farms.....	Marshfield



